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SURRENDER OF GERMANY IS ANNOUNCED BY ALLIES

Preliminary Instrument Signed At Reims—Doenitz, Von Krosigk Broadcast to Reich

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—The Allied Command announced today the unconditional surrender of the German forces, according to a dispatch from France. Germany's surrender to the Anti-Axis nations was made at General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters, housed in a little red schoolhouse, at Reims by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, Chief-of-Staff of the German Army.

The official announcement was issued after the German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered the surrender of all the fighting forces and called off the U-boat war. The German surrender brought the war in Europe to a close after five years, eight months and six days.

Paris Announces War End
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The Paris radio announced tonight that hostilities have stopped officially on the 1st French Army front.

Smith Signs for Eisenhower
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The surrender pact was signed for the Allied Supreme Command by Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief-of-Staff for General Dwight Eisenhower according to an A.P. report from San Francisco. It was signed for the Soviet Union by General Ivan Susloparoff and for France by General Francois Sevez.

General Eisenhower was not present at the signing of the surrender pact, but immediately afterward, Colonel General Gustav Jodl and General Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg were received by the Supreme Commander.

For Better or Worse
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Colonel General Gustav Jodl after signing of the German surrender, said, "With this signature the German people and armed forces are, for better or for worse, delivered into the victors' hands," according to an A.P. Reims dispatch

Preliminary Pact Signed
Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 7.—Although the preliminary instrument for German surrender has been signed, the signing of the surrender instrument proper has yet to take place, says a Reuter's London dispatch. The preliminary surrender instrument, however, runs into 15 pages and takes care of every contingency that may arise as a result of the laying down of German arms. It gives directions for the formal handing over of the German navy with its great fleet of submarines and goes into considerable detail in regard to the disposition of German troops, although the signatories on either side are maintaining strict silence in regard to the details of the contents.

Forces in Norway Quit Fight
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The Danish Radio announced this morning that the German forces in Norway have surrendered.

It is estimated that about 240,000 Reich fightingmen as well as between 200 to 300 U-boats that had been hiding in the fjords along the Norwegian coast have thus fallen into Allied hands.

Doenitz Orders Surrender
Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—A broadcast on the Flensburg wave length today said that Germany had surrendered unconditionally and announced that the German Chancellor Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered all the German forces to surrender unconditionally. A statement, attributed to Foreign Minister Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, broadcast to the German people today said. "German men and women, the High Command of the German forces has today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The announcement of the official German surrender was issued at 2:41 a.m. French time today, after the radio broadcast to the German people.

Von Krosigk Broadcasts
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Foreign Minister Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk's broadcast to the German people, announcing the surrender of the German fighting forces, said, "After almost six years of struggle we have succumbed. Our sympathy firstly goes out to our soldiers. Nobody must deceive himself as to the harshness of the terms which our enemies have imposed on the German people. Nobody must have any doubt that heavy sacrifices will be demanded.

"We must take them and stand loyally by our obligations. On the other hand, we must not despair. We must keep in mind one thing; the idea of our unity, the idea of front comradeship and the idea of assistance to each other." The broadcast further stated that Grand Admiral Doenitz had appointed Foreign Minister Von Krosigk the leading Minister of the German Government for the purpose of "winding up all military talks."

The Flensburg radio had been used for several days for the issuance of German communiques and official orders. Flensburg is just below the German-Danish border, in the area surrendered last week to Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery.

Order to Surrender Refused by Germans On Czech War Front

Domei

ZURICH, May 7.—The Prague radio, announced today that the German forces in Czechoslovakia are not obeying the surrender order issued by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. "The Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in Czechoslovakia does not recognize Grand Admiral Doenitz' surrender order. It is reported that the Flensburg radio announced that the German Government has surrendered to the anti-Axis forces, including the Soviet forces. We differ here. It is clearly propaganda aimed at crushing the fighting morale of the German forces. The German Government has ceased fighting only with the United States and Britain. As long as the German forces hold Bohemia and Moravia, keeping the way back to our country open, we shall continue fighting," the broadcast said.

DOENITZ NOT DISSOLVING SOCIALIST PARTY SETUP

Reuter's Scribe Bases Fact on Commanders Obeying New Leader's Orders

Domei

ZURICH, May 6.—Robert Lloyd, Reuters' correspondent, today disclosed that anti-Axis circles in London are refusing to be lulled into the sense of false security and believe that the present German surrender is coupled with a long-term plan to keep the German National Socialist Party alive for future use, according to a London dispatch.

He said that this view is based on three main facts:

"1. Surrender by the Government of Admiral Karl Doenitz, which is the Government of Adolf Hitler with scarcely unchanged personnel, is continuing its last policy of trying to divide the Allies by one sided surrender which was initiated by Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, Home Minister and Commander of the Reserve Army. This is confirmed by the fact that all Party-appointed military commanders as well as the last remaining gauleiters are obeying Admiral Doenitz's orders without reserve while Admiral Doenitz has done nothing to disavow the Party's rule or dissolve its organization, but simply keeps silent about it.

"2. By surrendering in an organized way Admiral Doenitz and his men hope to prolong their authority over the German people. Party mayors of 'open cities' and party commanders of the capitulating armies who correctly carry out the terms of surrender have a chance to retain their control at least temporarily and will no doubt try to make themselves 'indispensable' to the Allied military government. None of them had this chance while fight to the last was the order.

"3. While professional officers and technicians of the Party Government have come to the fore in carrying out this policy, full-time organizers and propagandists of the Party as well as leaders of the Gestapo and SS have simply disappeared from view. Neither Himmler, Martin Bormann, State Minister, Robert Ley, Organization leader, nor any of their assistants or dozens of gauleiters and SS leaders whose districts have been occupied by the western Allies has been heard of in the remaining pockets or captured by Allied troops.

"After overrunning almost the whole of Germany the Allies have got hold of only three former State Ministers, namely, Walter Darre, Wilhelm Frick and Count Constantin von Neurath—and two Party leaders who held important posts until recently, Rans Frank, former Governor of Poland, and Amann, Chief of the Party's publishing enterprises.

"The National Socialist Party is trying to keep as many as possible less publicly compromised Party officials in office so they can cover the underground work of the real organizers. It is quite likely that for some time open sabotage and terrorism will be stopped at least in the west so to allow 'cover' officials to win reputation for loyalty and efficiency and 'undercover' Party members to build up their new organizations quietly. The Party still thinks its chance for open activity will come sooner or later through conflict between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers.

"There is evidence that this division of labor has been prepared by the Party for many months. The answer to it is, however, simple: to continue the original policy of the Allied military government; insistence on dismissal of any responsible official who took part in the Party regime and on catching and internment of every member of the leadership of the Party and its affiliated organizations in the Reich."

THORNY POLISH QUESTION SHIFTED TO 3 CAPITALS

Step Taken to Expedite Business of Designing World Peace Organization

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The Polish controversy has been shifted from San Francisco to Washington, London and Moscow the Associated Press reported from San Francisco. This was done, the news agency said, so that the Big Three Foreign Ministers may forget that troublesome problem to get back to the business of designing the world organization for future peace.

In the meantime, according to a Moscow dispatch, the Polish-Soviet treaty on friendship, mutual assistance and postwar collaboration has been ratified by the Polish National Council. At the plenary session of the Council on Saturday, Prime Minister Osobka Morawski made the point that the policy of the present democratic government differs from the foreign policy pursued up to September, 1939, in that the provisional government engages in no secret diplomacy but pursues a clear foreign policy which corresponds to the interest of the people.

Relations Very Delicate
Domei

LISBON, May 7.—The complicated relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union centering around the Polish question have been placed in a state of rupture since the opening of the San Francisco Conference. A San Francisco dispatch says that Foreign Commissar Molotov, Soviet representative at the Conference, is reported to have declared in a press interview today that the United Nations have anyway solved the Yugoslavian issue and that he hoped the Polish question too would be solved without hitch. However, the point is that this question must be solved in a way the Polish nation hopes for, Mr. Molotov added.

Mr. Molotov's idea concerning the popular will of Poland means the Soviet Union's adherence to the form of solution in favor of the Warsaw regime. It is quite clear that the Soviet Union has no idea of making any concession on this question. Seeing the situation in a predicament, both the United States and Britain have proposed that a "Big Three" Conference be held once more to break this bottleneck.

An AP dispatch from San Francisco says that all the ways leading to the solution of the Polish question have now been closed except deliberation among Truman, Churchill and Stalin. An AP dispatch from London reports that the British Government is keenly desirous of seeing the Polish question, which threatens rupture of relations among the three Powers, solved amicably through a parley of the "Big Three."

U.S., Britain Standing Pat
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—In the opinion of political observers in San Francisco, Britain and the United States are standing firm that there can be no further discussion of the Polish question until further information has been received from Soviet Russia on the rest of the 15 or 16 members of the Polish delegation which Secretary of State Stettinius identified as representing democratic elements, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Hitler Changed Decision to Remain in Berlin Until Last to Share Fate With Defenders

By SUSUMU EIJIRI

Domei

SOUTHERN GERMAN BASE, May 7.—(via Zurich)—The news of Fuehrer Hitler's death in action has struck the Germans as an unparalleled blow. It is believed that the Fuehrer shared his fate with Berlin with the determination to sanctify the fall of the National Socialist Party in the history of the German people and thus establish the foundations for the revival of the German people.

At one time the Fuehrer decided to leave the capital if the time of its fall should arrive. This decision was reached because the supreme leaders of the German forces pointed out that the existence of the Fuehrer at the time of crisis was extremely necessary and persistently urged that he leave Berlin and continue his conduct of operations from some other locality. Work was thus carried out to enable a special plane to take off from the 70-meter Ostwestachse avenue running east and west through Tiergarten, only 300 meters from the Fuehrer's official residence.

By the middle of April the electric lights on both sides of the street near the Brandenburg Triumphal Arch were removed and a runway of about 500 meters completed in the city. But, for some unknown reason, the Fuehrer changed his decision and remained in the capital, to die a heroic death. One reason why he remained, it is said, was that he wanted to draw as many Red Army forces as possible to Berlin and deal an effective counterblow to them. It is said that he thought a counteroffensive not impossible if only but he led his forces personally. But, it is reported, when the Red Army reached Bergisch, 70 kilometers southwest of Schwerin, 50 kilometers south of Berlin, the Fuehrer realized that this plan would fail and committed suicide.

Another theory has it that the Fuehrer desired to carry through the war against the Soviet Union with Britain as his ally but the failure of this hastened his end. This conception is expressed in Mein Kampf and he frequently stressed it in his public speeches during the war.

One faction persistently urged the Fuehrer to bring about peace between Germany and the Soviet Union, but each time such a proposal was made, he rejected it flatly and showed his resolve never to compromise with Bolshevism. It is said that the Fuehrer was at first opposed to the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact but agreed at last because of the desperate explanations by Foreign Minister Joachin von Ribbentrop.

Reports say that on April 21, the Fuehrer dispatched Heinrich Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army, and Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Germany Navy, to northern Germany to make a last desperate appeal to Britain through the Swedish Red Cross, to continue the war against Bolshevism. This attempt, however, failed. Thus, his last dream faded and he chose death at his official residence in the Wilhelmstrasse amid the smoke of gunfire and a hail of bullets and shells, according to this theory. Reports say that at the final moment even the girl typists at the Fuehrer's official residence took up guns and fought.

It is reported that the Fuehrer died on May 1 after he had handed the military and political authority over to Grand Admiral Doenitz. Anyhow it is evident that the Fuehrer sought death deliberately.

It is recalled that the Fuehrer on September 3, 1939 named Air Marshal Hermann Goering his first and Rudolph Hess his second successor. Hess, however, was eliminated when he fled to Britain while Goering lately was unpopular owing to his failure to reorganize the Luftwaffe to prevent aerial invasion of German skies. Goering was not deemed a suitable successor which explains the official announcement on April 27 of his resignation.

Grand Admiral Doenitz is a submarine specialist. He is known as a man of noble and impartial character which the Fuehrer and other leaders highly valued. Although he was an ardent supporter of the Fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz is not a Party member, which maybe is the reason also why he was selected as the Fuehrer's successor.

Refused Blood Transfusion

Circumstances surrounding the death of Fuehrer Hitler, which once were shrouded in obscurity, are now beginning to be made gradually clear, according to recent reports coming from Hamburg and Denmark, says a Stockholm dispatch dated May 6 to the Mainichi. No doubt, the dispatch continues, the Fuehrer made up his determination to die at the moment when he stood at the head of the Berlin defense forces.

His death is reported to have occurred on May 1. Prior to that, the Fuehrer was personally inspecting the fighting forces despite heavy gunfires on April 26. He was shot by a bullet fired by a Red Army troop and the injuries were very serious. He was immediately carried into the underground fortress in the compound of the Fuehrer's official residence. He was quite conscious then, but was so heavily wounded that he could live only for several days. He realized that and told his close attendants that no more German blood should be shed. He refused the advices of his physicians for a blood transfusion.

The dispatch further said: "Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, a high member of the Headquarters of the National Socialist Party, and Dr. Brandt, surgeon, were the only persons at his bedside. Dr. Robert Ley, German Organization leader, was reported to have also been with the Fuehrer then, but no confirmation has been made of his presence. The Fuehrer fell into a coma on the morning of May 1. He regained consciousness several hours later, but finally passed away at noon. Berlin fell shortly afterward."

VICTORY DAY IN EUROPE

King George and Churchill to Broadcast to Empire

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—The British Ministry of Information announced tonight that tomorrow will by VE-Day, Victory in Europe Day, and will be a public holiday, according to a London report.

It said that in accordance with arrangements with the "Big Three" Powers, an official announcement will be broadcast by Prime Minister Winston Churchill who will speak at 3 p.m. tomorrow. King George will also broadcast to the peoples of the British Empire and the Commonwealth tomorrow at 3 p.m. The following day, Wednesday, will be a holiday.

Celebration in U.S.
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Fred M. Vinson, U.S. War Mobilizer, said last night that the United States Government would leave it to the common sense of the American people to decide how to celebrate V-Day, according to a Washington report.

Vinson, however, stated that the war production should continue without interruption and normal activity should be interrupted no more than the people's sense of sober rejoicement demands.

Meanwhile, President Truman commenting on Germany's surrender stated to reporters today: "I have agreed with the London and Moscow Governments that I will make no announcement with reference to the surrender of enemy forces in Europe or elsewhere until a simultaneous statement can be made by the three Governments. Until then there is nothing I can or will say to you." The Associated Press said that this was the complete text of the President's statement.

Early in the morning, Truman met his military, naval and Government aides at the White House. Later, the President conferred at length with Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew and Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton. The subject of the discussion, however, has not been disclosed.

King George Hails Eisenhower
Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—King George VI sent a message of felicitation to General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, today after his return to Buckingham Palace.

The message read, "On behalf of the British nation, we extend our thanks to you for the complete and thorough victory over Germany. The European invasion forces crossed the Channel 11 months ago and have now completely fulfilled their mission."

Swiss Stand Undecided

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 7.—The Swiss Government held a special meeting on receipt of the news of the German surrender, but is making no announcement until confirmation is received. The Swiss radio dedicated a special broadcast to the end of the war in Europe.

100 P-51'S AND 10 B-29'S AIR RAID KANTO DISTRICT

Hit Air Force Facilities in South Keihin, Kasumigaura; Shikoku, Kyushu Also Attacked

About 100 P-51 fighter planes and 10-odd B-29 bombers coming from their bases in the south raided the Kanto district for about 30 minutes from 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, principally attacking the Air Force facilities in the southern part of the Keihin district as well as Kasumigaura. All the raiders fled toward the southern sea area.

Shikoku, Kyushu Raided

Shikoku and Kyushu were raided on Tuesday morning by a force of B-29's, which attacked 26 separate units.

Of the total, 17 of the units concentrated southwest of Ashizuri point in Shikoku from about 6:50 a.m. and, being obstructed by the meteorological conditions in Kyushu, five of the units penetrated into the skies over the Oita zone and indiscriminately bombed the city area from above the clouds from about 7:30 to 8:00 a.m. while the other 12 units of these 17 groups concentrated over the southwestern zone of Shikoku led by a scout plane which came over before them and attacked the zone north of Kochi after flying over Shukuge, Matsuyama and Imabaru.

The remaining nine units entered Kyushu from Shibushi Bay from about 7:30 a.m. and blindly bombed the city zones of Miyakonojo and Miyazaki from above the clouds. A lone plane came over the Nagasaki area at about 8 a.m. The raider bombed the area near Omura and flew over the southwestern part of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kumamoto and Demizu.

Taihoku City Blind-Bombed
Domei

TAIHOKU, May 7.—In several waves, about 195 enemy bombers and more than 20 fighter planes raided the Taihoku area and the northern part of Tainan at 11:40 a.m. on Sunday. Part of the raiders also attacked Taito. After bombing airfields, cities and villages, they fled at about 3 p.m.

About 30 B-24's flew over Taihoku City, capital of the island, and blind-bombed it from a super-high altitude. Fires broke out at several places, but they were speedily placed under control. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

ENEMY PLANES TO CHOSEN

9 Large Planes Appear at Various Times Sunday and Monday

Domei

KEIJO, May 7.—One large type enemy plane approached the southwestern waters of southern Chosen around 5:10 p.m. on May 6 but fled about 5.30 p.m., it was announced by the Chosen Army District Headquarters today. The announcement further stated that two large type planes, after approaching the sea area to the southwest of South Chosen from approximately 6 to 8.30 a.m. today also fled.

Then again from 10.50 a.m. today six large type planes penetrated the southwestern sea area of southern Chosen and following the western shore proceeded north. Changing its course in the vicinity of the western coast of South Chusei Province the enemy fled around 1 p.m., with one or two planes escaping by way of the western coast of Kokai Province, making navigating boats and vessels anchored in the harbor their targets.

One enemy plane was damaged in the ensuing air fight. Losses on the Japanese side are seemingly negligible but are in the course of investigation.

ADOPTS SIX RESOLUTIONS

6th Kuomintang Congress Busy With Preliminary Tasks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Six resolutions were passed at the preliminary meeting of the 6th National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang on Saturday, says a report from Chungking. The resolutions follow:

(1) A set of conference rules, (2) approval of the appointments of General Wu Ti-chen and Ti Ying as secretary general and deputy secretary respectively of the 6th Kuomintang Congress, (3) the participation of reserve members of both the CVT and CSC, (4) the election of 36 members to form the presidium, (5) the creation of six subcommittees to examine proposals on party, political, economic, educational, military; and diplomatic affairs, (6) that the present session should last 10 days.

5 B-29's Shot Down, 9 Others Damaged, In Kyushu Attacks

Losses inflicted on the B-29 bombers over the Hoyo Strait by the Japanese Army and Navy Anti-Aircraft Units when 60 came attacking Kagoshima and Oita on May 7, were ascertained on Tuesday to include five shot down (one unconfirmed) and nine others damaged.

The Hoei Maru encountered one large enemy plane at a point about 80 kilometers southwest of Jinsen at 12:30 p.m. on May 6, and after attacks and counterattacks lasting for some 10 minutes, the enemy raider was downed, it was announced by the Chosen Military District Headquarters at 1 p.m. Tuesday. The Japanese vessel suffered slight damage, it was further revealed.

HEAVY ATTRITIVE BLOWS DEALT OKINAWA INVADERS

Despite 22,000 Casualties, U.S. Forces Preparing for 3rd General Offensive

More than 22,000 casualties have been inflicted on the enmey in ground fighting by the Japanese Forces in the 37 days since the enemy landed on the main Okinawa island on April 1. During this period the enemy landed a total of six divisions on the main Okinawa island; five in the southern sector and one in the Motobe Peninsula area; and two divisions in the islands around it, such as the Kekoma islands, Iyejima, Kamiyamajima and Maejima. With this large force of about 130,000 men, the enemy is attacking persistently with the southern sector as the principal battlefield, in an effort to decide the battle at a stroke.

At the present time the enemy's first line extends from the Maeda-Nakama line in the west coast sector to the line binding points near Kochi and Kohatsu on the east coast about three kilometers northeast of Shuri. The tough Japanese defense wall is breaking down the enemy's attempts to effect a breakthrough.

Advance Was Slow

The enemy began his first general offensive on April 19, but its back was broken by the 23rd as a result of furious fighting in which the enemy was able to inch forward only at the rate of about 200 meters a day. Replacing his frontline forces with fresh troops, the enemy launched his second general offensive on April 26, but the enemy's effort to force a breach in the Japanese defense wall was frustrated again. With the advent of May, the enemy is hastening preparations for a third general offensive, meanwhile repeating persistent local attacks.

From about May 2 the enemy has been conducting attacks spearheaded by flame tanks in the sectors on the line binding Kochi, Maeda and Nakama in an effort to puncture the Japanese lines. The enemy, however, has been held back in all sectors with heavy losses by the furious action of the Japanese Forces. As a result of the fighting, the enemy killed and wounded since the landing now number more than 22,000.

In coordination with the effective fighting of the Japanese Ground Forces, Japanese Air Units, mainly formed by Special Attack Corps, have disposed of almost 500 vessels of the 1,400 vessels fleet which the enemy vaunted at the beginning of the operations. The enemy has found himself bogged down in an unprecedented swamp of attrition. It is beyond argument that his fighting power has declined sharply; his air and naval bombardment of the islands is gradually falling off.

Enlarging Airfields

In the meantime, however, the enemy is hastening the establishment and expansion of airfields on the Kerama Islands, Kamiyamajima and Iyejima as well as on the main island at the North and Central airfields. The enemy is throwing in all available materials and manpower available to bring about the day in which he will be able to operate under a ceiling formed by land-based aircraft. Already from 100 to 150 small planes have moved to the North and Central airfields.

The fundamental tactics of the enemy in the Pacific war is such operations of advancing his air bases. In the Leyte operations, the enemy was able to attain his aim despite the bloody courageous fighting of the Japanese Forces because of the absolute superiority of the enemy's land based air strength.

Enemy reports say that planes are being sent to the Okinawa war zone from the rear bases of Leyte, Yiojima and New Guinea. The enemy is also said to be using many transports over the long distance of from 2,000 to 4,000 kilometers from Guam, Ulithi and the Admiralties. It is held certain that the enemy will continue to rush at the Japanese with all his power in reckless driving operations.

NORTH AIRFIELD HIT AGAIN BY JAPANESE AIR FORCE

Facilities at 13 Places Set on Fire; Nippon Submarine Units Hit One Enemy Carrier

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Units of the Japanese Air Force stormed over the North Airfield on the main Okinawa island at dawn on Monday and in a heavy bombing attack blasted and set ablaze the military installations at 13 places.

Besides attacking enemy air bases on the island, members of the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese Army and Navy in concert with other Air Units are continuing their relentless ramming operations against the U.S. task forces and other war vessels around the island.

On the southern front of the main Okinawa island, heaviest fighting rages day and night, but no important changes in the situation at the firing lines have been noted.

Japanese Forces are firmly holding their positions while counterattacking the invaders in shock actions. Meanwhile, the enemy is making desperate efforts to secure reinforcements from the rear.

Enemy Carrier Hit
Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS, May 8.—Japanese Submarine Units, continuing to wreak havoc on enemy surface craft, inflicting a heavy blow on one enemy aircraft carrier in the Okinawa Sea area yesterday.

Meanwhile one large enemy vessel bombarded the southern coast of the main Okinawa Island.

Nippon Assault Continues
By I. INOUYE
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 7.—Following up their grand scale attacks of May 4, Japanese Garrison Forces on the main Okinawa Island continued their assaults on the enemy who, wavering in the face of the impetuous Japanese charges, began to retreat.

However, the enemy, alternating and reinforcing their strength, are still bent on making an advance and their fighting spirit to attain their objective cannot be overlooked.

In their first attack, Japanese Units caused considerable bleeding of the enemy and thereafter began readjusting their lines in preparation for successive attacks.

Enemy losses since the start of the fighting on the main island have been stupendous. Of the 96th, 7th and 27th divisions of the 24th army which participated at the beginning in the attacks against the main Japanese positions only the 7th division apparently remains intact. The others which landed on Kerama and other surrounding islands were evidently replaced by the 77th division of the same 24th army and one division of the marine corps in the northern part of Katena.

Nimitz Seeks More Ships

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Forces, is said to have submitted a report to Washington that there is no hope for the United States to bring about a new war situation in its favor unless the United States sends more warships to the Okinawa area and change its plan of operation, according to a Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on May 7.

Meanwhile, a UP correspondent in the Okinawa area has cabled to his home office, recognizing the fact that the death-defying activities of the Japanese Special Attack Corps are seriously affecting the war situation in a decisive way. He said:

'The operation of the Japanese Special Attack Corps undoubtedly has become perfect strategical arms. Nimitz once declared that the Japanese Special Attack Corps was not a sort of strategical arms and said it would not influence the general war situation. However, the systematic attacks of the Special Attack Corps are acutally realising strategical effects. Nimitz's judgment thus has been wrong."

Matsushima Leaves Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, May 6.—Shikao Matsushima, Japanese Minister to Berlin, and his party, who safely arrived here on May 4 left this afternoon for home.

ARGENTINE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR S.F. PARLEY

4th Amendment to Dumbarton Oaks Plans Slated for Discussion This Week

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The Argentine delegation left Buenos Aires today for San Francisco to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organization following its invitation extended to her, according to a report from that city.

Meanwhile, the White Russian and Ukrainian delegations which arrived in San Francisco on Sunday by plane will probably join in the committee and commission meetings on Monday when the conference will reconvene after its one day recess. With the Argentine delegation due in the city in a few days, the United Nations now number 49.

Representatives of many United Nations will continue to discuss the fourth amendment to the Dumbarton Oaks Security Plan during the coming week. A number of delegates and observers have already commented favorably on the changes proposed on Saturday by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. These amendments by the four sponsoring nations include Pacific assurances of equal rights and self determination of peoples. They also contain definite guarantees of human rights and their representation of all nations from dispute and non-interference in a nation's domestic affairs unless world security is threatened.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, in commenting on May 5 of the four nations' plea for international security said that America had proposed three additional amendments for consideration. He said: "I believe that the very wide extent of agreement reached on these amendments so quickly and so early in the conference is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labor. One major amendment proposed by the four sponsoring nations for the meeting would obligate the projected world organization to commit individual rights and fundamental freedom for all people without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex".

Another San Francisco report said the Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov stated today that he planned to remain in San Francisco a few more days.

Press Against Invitation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—Far from being a victory for the United Nations the invitation of Argentina to the San Francisco Conference is rather a departure from the principles of the Crimea Conference which stressed the need for the total destruction of Fascism, asserted the New York Times commentator in connection with the recent invitation extended to Argentina and the position of the Soviet delegation on the matter.

Among the many influential American journals which voiced opposition to the invitation was the New York Post which claimed that "in insisting upon Argentina's representation at San Francisco, the United States undermined its own position."

The San Francisco Chronicle points out that Buenos Aires has acted under Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco's guidance and all along has helped the Axis in the war against the United Nations.

The Baltimore Sun says: "There is almost no doubt of the sympathies of the Argentine Government for the Fascists."

American newspapers recall that shortly before the decision was made to invite Argentina, the Argentine Government made wholesale arrests among persons known for their democratic views and their sympathies with the cause of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the New York Times voicing the opinion that the differences over the Argentine question will not lead to the formation of any hostile bloc among the delegates to the Conference, declared: "The American people desire the closest collaboration with the Soviet Union."

Sever Reich Relations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7. — The Swedish Government today severed its diplomatic relations with Germany.

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—The Spanish Government today severed its diplomatic relations with Germany 24 hours after Portugal's severance of diplomatic ties with Germany, according to a Madrid dispatch.

U.S., France Sign Trade Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—The U.S. State Department disclosed today that a trade agreement has been signed between the United States and the French Government for the resumption of private export trade to French North and West Africa in July, according to a Washington report.

Soviet Annexation Of 3 Baltic States Opposed in America

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Americans of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian extraction today presented memorandums to the delegates of the various countries attending the United Nations Conference on International Organization opposing the annexation into the Soviet Union of the three Baltic states, a San Francisco dispatch revealed. Americans of Lithuanian descent asked that a chance be given Lithuania to choose its own Government through democratic elections under Allied supervision after the Soviet forces withdraw and the more than 1,000,000 Lithuanian refugees at present in forced labor be repatriated. Simultaneously, Americans of Latvian and Estonian origin issued a joint memorandum opposing the annexation into the Soviet Union of Latvia and Estonia and asked that stipulations be made at the San Francisco conference that the three Baltic states should be treated individually in the world organization.

BRITISH PAPER STRESSES CLOSER TIES WITH CHINA

Observer Says Changes Taking Place Must Be Noticed In London

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Changes are taking place in China, which should be noticed in London. The most remarkable is the change from sore feelings about Britain's seeming indifference to China to marked desire for warmer relations, says the Observer, according to a London report. Reopening of the Burma Road naturally has been a tonic, which reacted in many ways, while the 14th Army's victories greatly helped in restoring Britain's damaged prestige.

In a leading article the Hsin Min Pao of Chengtu, which is in effect the capital of West China pointed out that as the European War draws to an end, Britain and Russia are turning their attention to the Far East and China must be careful not to "block all diplomatic traffic routes except the road to Washington. Friendship for America and coldness toward Britain are a very unwise policy."

Similar reactions are visible in Chungking, and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong makes no concealment of his wish of closer relations with Britain. In this regard the internal conditions and improvement of military affairs are the most marked. Supplies coming by the Burma road and airplanes direct from America via Africa and India are bringing 60,000 tons a month. All evidence agrees that the new War Production Board immensely increased China's output of arms, while Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, in conjunction with War Minister General Chen Cheng is described as having "done wonders" in army reorganization on lines forming a well united force of 100 divisions in place of sprawling provincial armies. Politically, the new liberal Ministers are beginning to feel surer of themselves. The fact that Soong can go to San Francisco indicates more stability of the political atmosphere.

Chiang Kai-shek's health is much improved, and though relieved of some routine burdens, he is said to look 10 years younger. Inflation, unfortunately, remains very badly and the wretched Kuomintang-Communist feud persists. It is difficult and to think that the Communists have been unreasonable to reject all the Generalissimo's offers, particularly very far-reaching concessions detailed his speech. The excellence of the Communist's administration in North China was freely admitted. But they had more flattery abroad than good for them. This is the impression of American newspapers. They have been sowing impatience with the Communists' obstinacy.

The Hsin Min Pao urged that San Francisco should be the starting point for the active many-sided diplomacy on China's part. The Chinese delegation is a representative of all schools in China. There should be many opportunities for British-Chinese delegates to talk over mutual interests as two great Asiatic powers. Britain is better represented in China today than many years ago. The British Ambassador grows daily in Chinese esteem, while Lady Seymour is universally beloved. There can be no question of the popularity of Lieutenant General Wiart, Churchill's personal representative, while at the head of Aviation College in Chengtu, Air Vice-Marshal Foster has already won many friends. It remains that the only hope of such good agencies may be fully employed for more purposeful understanding policy on London's part.

LACK OF FIGHTING SPIRIT CAUSED GERMAN DEFEAT

Multi-Front Operation Forced By Desertion of Allies Held As Another Factor

The real cause of the German defeat lies in the lack of a strong fighting spirit and absolute confidence in victory, or in other words, in the last five minutes deciding victory or defeat Germany broke down and gave up the confidence of protecting the Fatherland with death and thus winning victory, comments Domei.

The abandonment of arms and surrender on the entire front, as reported by foreign dispatches, explains this. If the entire German public had been really active in the guerrilla operation planned by Fuehrer Hitler Germany would never have fallen into such a confused defeat within a short time. Such consideration makes the Japanese people realize that as long as they have firm conviction of sure victory, the defense of the Japanese mainland is firm and that the special attack spirit of their fighting forces is the key to victory, says Domei.

As the strategic cause of the German defeat, Domei mentions Germany's multi-front operation. The war with the Soviets, that was started due to the Germans miscalculation dug Germany's fatal death hole of a two-front operation. In 1941, when the war with Britain marked the end of one state, Germany underestimated the fighting strength of the Soviets and started hostilities against the Soviets in an attempt to secure the annihilation of the Red Army and the acquisition of oil and food resources by a short decisive battle. But the German-Soviet war appears to have brought Germany into the quick mire of the most dreadful human and material consumption war. Thus the war guidance of Germany met an unexpected miscarriage by the appearance of the Eastern Front.

Allies Forsake Germany

With the prolongation of the war and the loss of her occupied territories, Germany's allies left her one by one, following the example of betrayal by the Italian Badoglio regime due to the Anglo-American intrigues. The accumulation of all these undesirable developments finally forced Germany to adopt the multi-front tactics. Then with the tragedy of Leningrad as the turning point, the German mechanized forces that primarily aim at active mobile operations were made powerless because of the passive withdrawals, shortening of fronts and continued defensive fighting.

Also in human resources Germany revealed a fatal weakness when great losses were caused by the German-Soviet battles, says Domei. Due to the effect of the previous World War, the German population showed a marked decrease in those born between 1921 and 1925. Particularly those born in 1925 were only 85 per cent of those born in 1920. Because of such miserable population conditions, those who could be effectively mobilized for military and industrial purposes were less than one half of Germany's total population of about 80,000,000. The number was quite insufficient to meet the demand in the military and production fields. Even though foreign labor was used and the policy of total mobilization adopted, the urgent situation could not be improved. In contrast, Japan has been fighting now for eight years since the opening of the China Affair but her possession of reserve human resources is her great strong point.

Another point that is cited by Domei as a cause of the German defeat is the differences between the National Social Party and the Defense Army, as it has been revealed in the present political situation of that country.

Lacked Airplanes

Finally, a decisive factor for Germany's strategic defeat was the lack of airplanes, according to Domei. The proportion of German planes against the enemy's was an inferiority of two to one on the Eastern Front, and six to one on the Western Front. This condition made the late President Roosevelt use the expression "German fortress that had forgotten its roof." Marshal Rundstedt who was captured by the American forces said, "Our supply routes were destroyed by the strategic air raids of the allied forces, and the German plan of offensive was shattered. The systematic destruction of the German transportation net works and particularly railway lines is the decisive cause of the German defeat." With the absolute control of air the British-American forces paralized the German fighting strength strategically and tactically, Domei says.

Iron Rule in War

The immovable iron rule in modern war is the acquisition of air control, and the Okinawa battle is not outside this rule, says Domei. In absolutely superior strategic position the Japanese people are confident of sure victory. Every one of the 100,000,000 people is burning with that conviction, and is engaged in the increased production of war needs. With sufficient number of planes supplied to the Okinawa front, there is excellent chance, for the expected victory, comments Domei.

Policy Toward Japan Undergoes No Change, Molotov Tells Press

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Questioned on the Soviet policy toward Japan after the capitulation of Germany, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov told newspapermen today that the Soviet policy had not changed since early April, evidently pointing to the discontinuation of the Neutrality Pact between the Soviet Union and Japan, says a San Francisco dispatch. He said that as a result of the anti-Axis victory in Europe, the San Francisco conference must carry pending issues through the session as soon as possible in order to consolidate the foundations for international peace security.

DEATH OF LEADERS BARED

Prague Radio Says Goebbels, Keitel Others Killed in Fighting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The Prague radio station, while apparently still under German control, tonight announced that the German Minister of Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Chief of Staff of the German High Command Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's deputy and Chief of Staff of the Reich Chancellery Martin Bormann and Secretary of State in the Ministry of Propaganda Werner Naumann died in fighting in Hitler's chancellery in Berlin.

Reuter added that a few nights ago the Soviet communique had quoted Goebbels' lieutenant Hans Fritsche as asserting that Goebbels had committed suicide. Fritsche is in Russian hands.

Goebbel's Body Found

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—The bodies of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, his wife and children have been found by the Soviet forces in Berlin but so far neither the body of Adolf Hitler or Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, has been discovered yet, according to reports received in London from Berlin, says a London dispatch.

Prince Wilhelm Captured

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—The Paris Radio today, quoting an official communique, announced that the former German Crown Prince Wilhelm, son of the former Kaiser, had been captured by the French troops.

The radio further announced that the French army has captured Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Minister of State and former Ambassador to Britain, and Baron Hans George von Mackensen, former German Ambassador to Italy.

Von Neurath is the President of the Secret Cabinet Council and Minister of State. He heads the list of war criminals submitted by the Czech Government to the anti-Axis war crimes commission.

Bock's Body Found

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The Associated Press said today that British troops north of Hamburg today found the body of Fedor von Bock who, as Field Marshal, commanded the German central army group which drove deeply into Russia in June, 1941.

Von Bock was relieved of his command after the German failures to take either Moscow or Stalingrad.

The same report added that the British 2nd Army, during last week, has captured 60 German Generals including Lieutenant General Krose, artillery commander, and Vice-Admiral Michel, Chief Inspector of Naval Stores.

WANTS INDEMNITY IN KIND

Germans Must Pay for Things They Wrecked, Soviet Journal Avers

Domei

MOSCOW, May 7.—The Soviet journal, War and Working Class, of May 1, is demanding that Germany pay indemnity in kind to the Soviet Union. The time has come for the German people to pay for the things that they have wrecked in this war, said the journal. What the German forces wrecked in this war is so great as to be out of all comparison to the damage they wrought in the last Great War. Regardless of how much the damage may have been, we must make them pay in kind. The damage this time was not wrought because of necessity by the German forces, but was undertaken systematically by the Germans. Thus, it is not only practicable but just that they should be restored by German labor, concluded the War and Working Class.

U.S. WARCRAFT HIT HARD IN FIERCE NIGHT ATTACK

Fliers Who Took Part in Raid Off Okinawa Describe Battle Scenes

By S. SAKAIRI
Of the Militray Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE, May 8.—An account of the fierce night attack on enemy warcraft in the waters near the Okinawa Islands before daybreak on May 4, was given by Flying Warrant Officer Kokei Mizutani, Superior Flying Service Seaman Naotoshi Ogasawara and First Class Flying Petty Officer Yoshinari Fukumoto who participated in the attack and safely returned to the base.

Flying Warrant Officer Mizutani said, "Thick clouds were hanging over the vicinity of the Okinawa area when we reached the battle area. Furthermore, due to a smoke-screen, the Central Airfield and the surrounding area were only faintly visible, and we were not able to detect any enemy vessels. From two places, the enemy began to lay barrages of anti-aircraft fire. Captain Nagata, in whose plane I was flying, skilfully weve through the enemy barrage. Just then, one enemy cruiser came into sight. We let it pass and directed our attack on a large transport. We released a torpedo, and losing no time made a speedy turn. The enemy transport was seen no more, so we could not ascertain the result of our torpedo hit.

"Captain Nagata upon returning to the base, reported that he could not ascertain the result of his attack, but I am sure that we scored a sure hit because as soon as the torpedo was discharged a bright flash lighted up the area of our attack."

Superior Flying Service Seaman Ogasawara stated, "When we reached a point just off Point Zampa, we saw several masts amid the widely spread smoke-screen. Our plane was ready to make an attack. A large enemy transport loomed before our eyes. Our torpedo sped toward its target like a living thing. We were not counterattacked by enemy anti-aircraft fire, but were pursued by enemy fighter planes. I saw a big column of fire rising higher than the mast and was sure of the success of our action."

First Class Flying Petty Officer Fukumoto remarked, "As soon as we approached the main Okinawa island, we encountered some enemy planes. We managed to evade them, but two more planes appeared. As we were about to enter an actual battle theater for the first time, we became rather desperate. Determined to die in action, we continued our fight. Just then, we detected one destroyer at anchor east of the main island. We released our missiles and immediately left in anticipation of enemy counterattacks. The enemy belatedly opened fire. Upon returning to the base, I reported that the result of our attack was uncertain."

See Blazing Warcraft

By O. OYAMADA, S. SATO and Y. YUASA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE, May 8.—Commander Tojo of a certain Shippu Fighter Unit and Sergeant Maruko, who escorted the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps of the Army on its daybreak attack on the enemy fleet west of Iheijima Island on May 4, saw the brilliant results obtained by the youths of the Shimbu Unit. Upon returning to the base, Commander Tojo and Sergeant Maruko gave the following account of the Japanese attack on enemy warships:

"At a certain hour on May 4, we hopped off from the base and headed for the theater of operation west of Iheijima Island. Looking down we saw some groups of enemy warships including battleships, five cruisers and more than 10 destroyers. One of the battleships was emitting two columns of fire and seemed unable to move. We also saw five destroyers also enveloped in thick flames. One seaplane was attempting to rescue the crews of the damaged vessels. We had not witnessed the actual attack conducted by the Wild Eagles, but from the results we were able to imagine how bravely they must have dashed into the enemy."

Attack Task Forces

By M. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN SOUTHERN BASE, May 7.—Two enemy task forces, including one British unit were surprise-attacked and routed by the Japanese Special Attack Corps in broad daylight on May 4 in the area southeast of Ishigaki.

On the night of the same day until dawn of May 5 the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese Army chased the enemy.

The unit under the command of Sublieutenant Jin Hara spotted an enemy task force to the north of Miyako Island. All the planes carried out ramming attacks. However results were not confirmed.

In the meantime at dawn of May 5 another Special Attack Corps caught up with a part of an enemy task force near Ishigaki Island fleeing at great speed to the east and swept up on them. However obstructed by Grumman fighters which were on patrol, the Japanese planes were unable to attack the enemy warships in spite of repeated attempts, so they returned to their base.

As the situation stood on May 6, after losing an aircraft carrier the enemy warcraft grouped themselves into one force with seven or eight carriers as its mainstay. This force is apparently still actively attacking Japanese supply routes.

HIDAKA FEARED TAKEN

Search for Ambassador at Munster Said Unsuccessful

Domei

ZURICH, May 7.—Despite previous reports to the contrary, Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, and his party are again feared to have been seized in enemy territory.

With Ambassador Hidaka and his party reported to be in Munster on the Swiss border, Secretary Ueda of the Japanese Legation at Berne has conducted an exhaustive search for them but has so far been unsuccessful, a Munster dispatch said today. Because the American 5th Army entered the frontier town of Taufers via Munster on Saturday, it is feared that they may have been taken by the Americans.

It is also learned that Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Berne, requested the Swiss Government on May 3 to permit the entry of the Ambassador and his party into Switzerland but that the Government informed him that it could offer no answer until today.

Included in Ambassador Hidaka's party is Military Attache Major General Shimizu.

REICH CASUALTIES BARED

Over 160,000 Killed in Battles in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy

Domei

ZURICH, May 11.—German losses up to May 2 in the operations in Tunisia, Sicily and on the Italian coast, not including the approximate 1,000,000 soldiers of the Reich Army, who through surrender laid down their arms in Italy, were announced on May 5 by the anti-Axis High Command in the Mediterranean Sea, according to a Rome dispatch as follows:

In Tunisia, 67,575 were killed and 252,415 taken prisoner. In Sicily, 31,206 were killed and 132,794 captured while in Italy 62,000 were killed and 310,000 taken prisoner making the total number of dead 160,781 and 695,209 taken prisoner.

It was also announced that the number of wounded in Italy alone aggregated approximately 200,000.

France Wants Laval

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—The French Government has not asked for the extradition of Pierre Laval, former French Premier, now interned in Spain, the Paris radio declared today. Meanwhile, Spanish authorities have failed to announce their intentions of expelling Laval from Spanish territory. The Paris radio said: "Spain should turn over Laval to French authorities since the Allies have clearly expressed their decision not to accept Laval, whose fate is a matter of French authorities."

Hamburg Under Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—The correspondent of the London Sunday Express disclosed today that a military government is operating in Hamburg and said that Vichsen Krogmann, the Mayor of the city, has called it "fair but firm," according to a London dispatch. The Mayor was quoted as saying that the anti-Axis government officials "were true to their words" and that the populace "followed their decisions."

Reshuffling Italian Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 7.—A complete reshuffle of the Bonomi Italian Cabinet has been agreed following talks held between Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and members of the Committee of National Liberation of All Italy, according to a Rome dispatch today. It said that the new Cabinet is expected to give the northern resistance men a form of representation in the new Cabinet.

Plans World Trade Congress

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—A world trade congress to meet every two years and a general council representing all the affiliated unions meeting once a year was disclosed by a correspondent attending the San Francisco conference, according to a report from that city. He said that in addition there will be an executive council of 20 members to carry on the policy of the federation and speak for labor in the councils of the Allied nations.

SPIRIT OF RAMMING CORPS DUE GREATLY TO MOTHERS

Maternal Influence Source of Ardor and Bravery of Young Special Attackers

The brave actions of the men of the Special Attack Corps have called forth the admiration of the whole world, but few diving that the source of the ardor and the confidence with which these young men face death springs from the gentle influence of their mothers, writes a Mainichi correspondent in a dispatch from a certain base. And it was in the hope that his beloved mother would approve of his action that Sublieutenant Toshihiro Watanabe joined the Koma Unit of the Special Attack Corps in its ramming attack against the enemy, the report states.

The correspondent's report follows:

First I would like to give an excerpt from the diary of the young officer as it so clearly reveals the thoughts which filled him at this last moment.

"Mother, I think you will rejoice at my having joined the Special Attack Corps. I and the rest of us have been the recipients of great Imperial favors as were our ancestors. Nothing is a greater honor to me than to be able to requite even the smallest portion of the Imperial favor which has been granted to us and to those who went before us.

"We came into the world to die. We have learned in order to die.

"Nothing gives me greater joy than to die for the Sovereign. I will die cheerfully. Believe in this joyous mood of mine, Mother.

"Mother, I am going along with young airmen, some of whom are barely 20 and all of whom I have taught. Oh, Mother, shed tears for them. In their youthfulness, assailed by momentary thoughts of home, they are said to have shed tears throughout a whole night after they received orders to take the field."

The Koma Unit had struck at a group of enemy vessels off the main Okinawa Island and achieved brilliant results.

One night when the members of the Koma Unit were in their quarters at the barracks, warming themselves up for the action which they were to carry out the following day, an officer came up to me. In his hand was a square notebook. His request was that I should see to it that the notebook was given into his mother's hands.

A glance at the book showed that there were two ¥100 notes between the pages. On the cover were written the words "To Mother." There was also mention of the unit to which he belonged and his full name.

"I'll be glad to oblige you," I told him.

A short silence fell.

"I suppose you wouldn't let me see the contents of the book," I said and looked into his face with the air of a man who is afraid his request will be refused.

"I have written nothing of a confidential nature in the book," he replied. "I'm ashamed of my writing. I was so poor at composition when I was a boy," he smiled, and continued:

"I was a spoiled child and must have caused my mother a great deal of trouble. After I grew older I tried to show my devotion to my mother. However, so far I haven't been able to do anything to prove myself worthy of such a mother. I who have a good mother am a perfectly happy man."

Here he paused. Probably he was visioning his beloved mother. He was certainly not an undutiful son as he represented himself to be.

On the contrary, to my mind, he seemed the kind of man to whom the rest of us should look up as an example of devotion to the national cause. The feeling came upon me that his mother must indeed be a fine woman to have such a fine man.

Sublieutenant Watanabe, for it was he, went on:

"I wished to do what was in my power for my mother. So I started to keep a diary to give to her and have kept it up to tonight. When she learns that I joined the Special Attack Corps I am sure she will be glad and will say to herself, 'My spoilt Toshihiro has done well.' Mother will approve.

"You may depend upon it," he went on, "that I will strike an enemy vessel and send it to the bottom of the seas. Will you therefore be so good as to make sure of what I shall have done and inform my mother?"

The young Sublieutenant spoke very quietly. But his words showed beyond the slightest doubt the profoundness of the devotion which he felt towards his mother.

I found it hard not to bow to him as he finished speaking.

Following were some of the entries in Sublieutenant Watanabe's diary:

"X Day, X Month. We, officers of the Special Attack Corps, have been sharing quarters for several days with young fliers who are to take to the air with us.

"Since I came to live at the barracks, it has been my custom to go out in the middle of the airfield at dead of night and pray that I might not be behind the others in offering my life for our country, and then ponder on what has passed during the day.

"Tonight when I went out into the field there was a half-moon in the sky. As I looked up at the moon, many thoughts crowded upon my mind. I remembered many incidents of my boyhood. I recalled a spring festival of a shrine which I attended with my mother, carrying with me sweet things which my mother had bought for me on the way in my right hand. I was dressed in a brand new dark blue suit with a knitted shirt which had a strong smell of camphor.

"I find myself overwhelmed by emotions that came upon me at the thought that this base will be the last bit of Japanese territory upon which my feet will stand. Tomorrow I am to take to the air. I will fight as hard as I know how. I am sure of finishing up an enemy vessel. Rest yourself easy on this score, mother. My mind is as clear as the bright sky of Japan. Good-bye, Mother.'"

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JAPAN NEVER DEPENDED ON REICH'S ARMED MIGHT

Germany's Fall Does Not Affect This Nation in the Least, Minami Asserts

Japan in no way included the armed power of her allies in her calculations concerning the war and therefore the fall of Germany in Europe need not be a matter of concern to the Japanese people, declared General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, on Monday. The General pointed out that the latest development in Europe had been foreseen and stressed that the only thing the Japanese had to do was to drive straight ahead for victory. General Minami also drew attention to the fact that the peace Japan aims at is a just peace with all nations having their proper places while the peace of the enemy is a peace in which the big nations dominate the world.

"A great change may come about to the world war situation with the German surrender as the turning point," General Minami said. "But whatever Germany's moves, we must fight with still more vigor. I believe that especially at such a time as this is the solid, unshakable faith of political and other leaders necessary. This difficult situation, we 100,000,000 people naturally expected since the outbreak of the war and if, by any chance, there is anyone who is shaken by the development, then he should read once again the Imperial Rescript declaring war.

"You remember that at that time we were encircled militarily and economically by the United States, and had only two alternatives—to do nothing and die or to fight. This war transcends all theory and based completely on the maintenance of the Japanese people's right to existence and on the defense of the land. It follows that there was not the slightest effort since the time of the outbreak to include in our calculations the armed strength of our allies nor any feeling of dependence upon them. This was expressed to four or five of us by General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister at the outbreak. All used to say that even if Germany should ever surrender, this war is a war which broke out for the self-existence and self-defense of Japan, as pointed out in the Imperial Rescript. We, of course, were fully agreed with this idea. Such a situation as today's was expected and even hereafter, we must expect more difficulties.

Thing to Do Now

"What must be done now is to renew the resolve of the time of the outbreak, to carry through the unshakable conviction in final victory and to manifest the total power of the people. At this time, the enemy and Japanese Forces are grappling in the Okinawas, a part of our homeland, and the attention of the Japanese and Americans is focussed on the situation there. Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans have gathered at San Francisco a horde of small nations and are utilizing for propaganda the crisis in Europe and East Asia.

"They claim to be peace lovers, but who in the world does not love peace? The Japanese indeed are the true peace lovers. The difference is that the enemy's peace is a peace through domination by the big nations. In other words, it is a peace for the prosperity of the Anglo-Americans. In contrast, the peace we believe in is a sovereign peace with all the peoples of the world having their proper places. It is our duty to destroy this deceitful enemy. We must absolutely win through this war, destroy the Anglo-American aspirations for world conquest, allow the peoples of the world to gain their proper places and gain true peace.

"The Imperial land is absolutely invincible. This faith has been our traditional faith for 3,000 years. That the Anglo-American aim in this war is the monstrous one of wiping out the Japanese people, is clear from the statements made by the enemy since the outbreak of the war. We need not even think of this. We need do nothing but win. To win is the only way for existence and for the successful defense of the nation. The people need think of nothing else If there is any one who is shaken in the least, then he does not have the right to be a Japanese. Aged Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki became Prime Minister with the faith that victory must be gained for the rise of the country, that this is truly the time of decisive fighting and that all past differences must be thrown aside. Let us, in answer to this determination of the Prime Minister, fight on solidly until victory."

Obituary

Reserve Paymaster Rear Admiral Hiroshi Yoshimura, managing director of the Naval Society, passed away at his home in Suginami at the age of 70 on Saturday. Funeral services were conducted at his residence on Monday. He was formerly the dean of the Navy Paymasters School.

Daily Life of Special Attack Members Reveals Spirit of Nation's Defenders

The actual life lived by the members of the Special Attack Corps before they go off on a campaign from which they have absolutely no hope of returning alive is revealed by Tsunetaka Shishikura in the Asahi.

One night he visited the quarters of the members of the Special Attack Corps as they were preparing for action into which they were to go the following day, and learned much which was helpful to him in determining a number of points about the Special-Attack Corps on which he was in doubt.

From the talks he had with the members he visited and by observing their conduct he learned for instance wherein lies the difference between the Special Attack Corps members and ordinary people like himself.

His article follows:

The quarters of the members of the Special Attack Corps were located in a very plain building. There were no mats to be seen on the floor of the quarters which were under the ground for all practical purposes, having been built on short order with rough-hewn wood. Instead there was a provision of two quilts and an equal number of mattresses for each member.

In the corner of each quilt and mattress was sewn a piece of white cloth bearing the full name of the man to which they belonged. These articles were all gifts from the residents of a neighboring village.

In the inner part of the quarters was an altar. Before it were placed two caskets containing the ashes of comrades who had given their lives to keep the enemy away from the land of their beloved country.

All of the members had the same flying outfit on at all times of the day. They had no extra clothes, but in their one and only outfit they showed to best advantage.

It was exactly six hours before their departure on a campaign from which they had no hope of returning alive, that I visited the members at their quarters.

Sergeant Major Shimote of Hiroshima Prefecture, and Sergeant Major Watanabe, of Ehime Prefecture, were bending over a map which was spread out on the floor. In their left hands they held scales. They drew lines with a pencil as they held the scales lengthwise and crosswise.

My eye caught a fine thin red line drawn on the map. This line indicated the course which the members were to follow when they started forth on the campaign from which they were not to return alive.

The line was at the same time to serve as a guide to them in their search for enemy vessels which they had marked out for destruction by ramming action.

Sergeant Takeda of Shizuoka Prefecture knelt down by the side of Sergeant Major Shimote, saying: "We are to change the course at x degree, are we not?"

The heads of the Sergeant and the Sergeant Major came into contact. As one of them said something, the other nodded. This they did several times, each time causing their heads to come into contact. There was no attempt on their part to prevent their heads from colliding. They were so deeply immersed in this performance, that it seemed that they found infinite pleasure in it.

Sergeant Major Hashimoto of Hiroshima Prefecture squatting down, was sharpening a pencil. He sharpened it only to find that the point was unserviceable. He repeated this several times. At length when it became too short, he put it away, and producing another, set about sharpening it. He was equally unfortunate in this attempt. He sharpened it only to break the point. He repeated the process with untiring energy, which was quite a wonder to me.

As I watched him in this work, I felt an excitement which is produced by the sight of some dramatic event. I felt as though my heart was being wrung. I found difficulty in breathing.

Then a thought flashed across my mind. I felt my throat tightening. The four men before me were truly a wonderful lot. There was nothing unusual about them. This is remarkable in view of the fact that they were to go into action a few hours later.

For them to depart from the base meant death for certain. It would have been a matter of course as far as my feelings were concerned if there had been something in the atmosphere prevailing in the quarters and about their movements and speech that might suggest even in the remotest manner that these four flyers were on the point of going to meet death. But there was nothing of that.

The four men were free from all feelings and thoughts which are common to ordinary men like me. I looked in vain for any sign that the men were conscious of the fact that they were staring death in the face at that very moment. The readiness with which they were going to take to the field made me feel the more intensely that they were men going to die for the country.

Overcome by profound emotions produced by the sight of these four, I could not look at them for a long time. While I felt as though I had been dazzled by them, at the same time I felt it painful to watch them.

I took the opportunity of asking them about their motive in joining the Special Attack Corps.

Sergeant Major Watanabe said: "We had not seen action before, so we offered ourselves. There was no special reason as to why we joined the Corps." Thus his answer was tart and simple.

Sergeant Hashimoto put in: "Well, I have been an assistant instructor ever since the days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. To tell the truth, I was getting so impatient that I could hardly control myself."

I suggested that it would be a difficult thing to find a man to replace him as assistant instructor after his death.

"There is no occasion for uneasiness on that point," was the quick rejoinder of Sergeant Hashimoto. "There are endless men as fit as I to be an assistant instructor."

When he finished speaking he broke into a smile, which impressed me with the thought that he had infinite confidence in the men who were to follow him and his comrades.

After much hesitation, I suggested to the men that people in general were under the impression that men belonging to the Special Attack Corps are bound to die.

The answer to this came from Sergeant Major Watanabe: "Everybody is wondering about that. It is of no importance to us. From the time I changed to the course of aviation I determined not to get married."

He added after a short pause:

"To tell the truth, I do not remember having got it into my head to have a definite view of life and death."

Here Sergeant Major Hirate entered, holding a casket containing the ashes of a comrade of his, Sergeant Major Nakamura, in his arms. Saying that it was already late in the night and that it was time to go to bed, he began to lie down on the mattress.

"We are to leave the ground in formation, so be careful not to be half-asleep and crash into my buttocks," said Sergeant Major Watanabe to Sergeant Major Shimote as he also went to bed.

Both Sergeant Takeda and Sergeant Hashimoto began to smoke after they had got into bed.

Presently a man of the communication corps came in. To him Sergeant Major Shimote said: "Be sure to be on your guard. It will not be for more than an hour, from X to X o'clock. Be sure!" He repeated this several times in a loud voice.

What the signal man was asked to do was to get in touch with the base by wireless the moment the members of the Special Attack Corps rammed into the enemy. The report to be made by the signal man was a confirmation of the fact that the members had executed their function and that they had achieved results, and at the same time it was to be something of a farewell expressed by the members to their mother country. The report was also to be the key to the door leading to victory in the decisive battle of the Okinawa Islands.

I produced a cigarette and asked Sergeant Hashimoto to give me a light. I pressed my cigarette to the lighted one of Sergeant Hashimoto, and puffed away vigorously. I did this two or three times under the belief that in inhaling the smoke of a cigarette lighted by a member of the Special Attack Corps, I could become imbued with the same spirit of the Corps.

Sergeant Hashimoto was looking at me in wonder as I went through the performance. As I returned his cigarette to him after I had lighted mine, my hand touched his. I felt that there was nothing to distinguish my hand from his. I and the members of the Special Attack Corps bathed together. We drank together. We sang together. We joked. We were of the same staff. Essentially we were the same, yet outwardly we were different. I wondered why.

Sergeant Major Watanabe, who heard my soliloquy turning to me, and said: "It is because you think about death too deeply. We have not to assume the responsibility of performing our duties. The same thing may be said of other corps, the Fighting Corps and the Bombing Corps, for example. None of us expect to return alive from a campaign."

After what he said, I became clear about the point on which I had been in doubt. I said to myself: "The members of the Special Attack Corps die in order to carry out the mission with which they are entrusted. Are we, people other than the members of the Special Attack Corps, prepared to die to fulfill our duties? The members are bound to die. We ordinary people are sure to find ourselves alive after the performance of our duties. We are so fated that we cannot become members of the Special Attack Corps."

We remembered the words spoken by Sergeant Major Watanabe. They were: "I said that the members of the Special Attack Corps feel the same way as others. But there is one point in which the members differ from other people. The members have fuel enough for a one-way trip only. But it does not necessarily follow from this that they are sure to die. For them to think so is to commit suicide. Far from that, the members take fuel for a one-way trip only because in doing so they are at an advantage when making an attack."

Sergeant Major Watanabe began to divest himself of his flier's outfit. Before Sergeant Major Shimote went to bed he shouted to the man on duty: "Be sure that you are punctual! We are going on a campaign which will be the first and the last in our lives. If we are behind time, woe to us!"

He rolled his big eyes as he uttered these words. This sent us into a gale of laughter. Now the young men, members of the Special Attack Corps, appeared in their true colors, or so it seemed to me. Had they not shown themselves shy and hesitant when they were questioned by me in the early part of my visit to their quarters?

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FUJIHARA TO BOLSTER MANCHOU WAR OUTPUT

Appointed Special Inspector in New Fighting Strength Inspection Setup

Domei

HSINKING, May 6.—The production of war materials in Manchoukuo is expected to be greatly stimulated and increased with the recent appointment of Ginjiro Fujihara, former Munitions Minister of Japan, as the Special Fighting Strength Inspector, following the adoption of the fighting strength inspection system in April, and also with the adjustment of the arms production structure put into effect on May 1.

The strengthening of the arms production administration recently enforced, the war material production company law, and other measures may be said to have established the war material production structure of Manchoukuo, mainly aiming at the increased production of airplanes and other arms, but the remaining problem is the operation of these new measures.

In the past, the development of the heavy industry of Manchoukuo was unbalanced with the result that difficulties are expected in the task of speedily realizing a concrete continental war structure with Japan as its nucleus. Therefore, the new system or fighting strength inspection has been enforced to effect a thoroughgoing study of various administrative measures for developing the highest efficiency of productive facilities for manufacturing planes, light metal and other war materials.

Because of such urgent necessity, much is expected of the newly appointed Inspector Fujihara and his assistants who are all highest authorities of the Japanese manufacturing industry. Then, as the result of the coming inspection of those authorities, it is believed that the responsibility for production will be clearly fixed, and the war material production of Manchoukuo will be greatly increased.

LAST RITES HELD

Funeral Services For Okusako Conducted at Tentoku-in

Funeral services for Hideo Okusako, member of the editorial staff of the Nippon Times, were held yesterday morning at the Tentoku-in Hodogaya. Mr. Okusako died on May 5 at the Kosei Hospital in Hon-Atsugi following a severe attack of diphtheria.

Born in New Castle, California, in 1914, the late Mr. Okusako graduated from the University of California in 1938 and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. He came to Japan the following year and entered the Heishikan. Following his graduation from this institution in 1940, the late Mr. Okusako joined the editorial staff of the Nippon Times.

He is survived by his wife and a son, both of whom are in Japan, and by his parents and seven brothers and sisters, who are now in the United States.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, May 8

AMERICA'S POLITICAL INSECURITY

MAINICHI—The new President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, since his assumption of office has had his abilities questioned a great deal, both at home and abroad. It is customary for the Americans, vis-a-vis a president who has taken up office during an emergency, to avoid criticizing him, thus giving the new leader an opportunity to settle down. They call it "the hundred days of the President" or his "honeymoon time."

Truman, as a statesman, has had so little of a name that there were many among the American soldiers on the front and among the citizens who wondered: "Who is Truman?" Thus, it was a mere false demonstration when upon his assumption of the presidential post he received congratulatory telegrams pledging allegiance from all quarters of the political and financial worlds, the working class, and the press. The New York Daily News, forming a powerful wing of the Isolationist faction, stated that for the coming three to six months it would avoid any criticism of the new President.

Nevertheless, foreign cables report that the unfathomable feeling of insecurity on the part of the American people about the political abilities of the small-town politician Truman cannot be concealed; and that already the Isolationists and the anti-Government faction in Congress have been gaining in power. In particular, in the anti-Axis camp where no considerations of political etiquette are required, that is to say in Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, etc., fears are being entertained that the Isolationists may become too powerful.

Moreover, while feeling uncertain about the feeble political power and ability of Truman who is said to have almost no experience nor knowledge nor statesmanship in international politics, they are trying to utilize the psychological gap created on the American side on account of Roosevelt's sudden death, and to advance their own interests. This is clear in particular by the movements of Britain and the Soviet Union in connection with European problems.

The domestic issues facing Truman center around war politics, the intensifying strife between the reactionary conservatives, the progressists, and the anti-New-Dealers in the Democratic Party; the increasing influence of the Republican Party and the Isolationists, or in other words the increasing difficulty of how to manage the Congress; in connection with the switching from wartime economy to postwar economy, the struggle between the Army and Navy and capital on one hand, and the medium and small capitalists on the other; and the policies concerning wartime inflation and the insecurity of labor. All those problems will, as soon as the "hundred days of the President" are over, gradually force ever fiercer trials upon him.

In Congress, already fierce opposition has arisen against the bill for lowering customs tariffs as demanded by the late Roosevelt, and thus, reportedly, the "first battle between Truman and Congress" has been staged. However, those things definitely do not mean that any changes or repercussions will immediately result concerning the policies for prosecution of the war against Japan. For, no matter under what president and no matter under what diplomatic policy, the Americans are showing unity as far as the thoroughgoing consummation of the war is concerned.

In international politics, Truman has already been given several tests. The greatest so far is the San Francisco Conference. The first issue is this: how will Truman fill the vacuum which has been created by the break-down of the Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt triumvirate In this connection, it can be said that against such men as Premier Stalin who put even Roosevelt at his wit's end, and Churchill who was even Roosevelt's superior in certain points, Truman does not stand a chance.

According to foreign cables, Churchill knows that he cannot rely on Truman; and while he will of course utilize America's political collaboration concerning international policies and especially the reconstruction of Europe to the greatest possible extent hereafter, he seemingly is reconsidering his former policy of reliance on America. Thus, by trying to reverse at one stroke his former position as Roosevelt's lieutenant he is out to make Truman his own aide-de-camp.

How the Soviet Union, which is employing a thoroughly realistic diplomacy, will treat Truman: this will become ever more clear as time goes by. It appears that after the tragedies of Roosevelt who met with failure after failure in domestic and foreign politics, it is the fate of his successor, Truman, to walk on the tragic life path of an international Pagliacci.

News and Views

Togo's Statement and Its Interpretation

Reuter's diplomatic commentator, John Kimche, in commenting on Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's statement of May 6, characterized it as a "possible first cautious peace feeler by way of Russia." "There is otherwise no justification for this demonstrative act," he said.

It is very doutful whether Kimche read the contents of Foreign Minister Togo's statement with care. Evidently Kimche drew his conclusions by misconstruing Foreign Minister Togo's words: "If the attitude which Germany under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz is reported to be taking is true, then it means that the Germans are principally concerned with the war against the Soviet Union and desire peace with Anglo-Americans. If this is so, it would mean that the German war aims are different from those of Japan who holds neutral relations with the Soviet Union and who is prosecuting the war against the United States and Britain."

Anglo-American interpretation of "the right of free action" claimed by Japan, as a "peace feeler" is nothing more than mere wishful thinking on the part of the Americans and British. Japan's aim remains consistent and immutable—to fight the United States and Britain.

Japan's war against the United States and Britain has no connection whatsoever with the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact. If, as it is reported, Germany under Grand Admiral Doenitz signed a peace agreement with the United States and Britain in violation of the Pact of Alliance with Japan, then the character of Japan's war against Anglo-America will become clearer than ever.

So far as Japan is concerned, Japan's war against the United States and Britain has no bearing on Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. Japan would be entirely justified in taking such a stand, as indicated by Foreign Minister Togo at the conclusion of his statement when he said, "It must thus be natural for Japan to retain freedom of action with a new viewpoint in respect to the Tripartite Pact and various other political agreements between Japan and Germany."

Commentator Kimche is looking through rose-colored glasses when he construes this statement as a "peace feeler." In the event Germany violates the terms of the Tripartite Pact, the agreement automatically becomes void. Under such circumstances it is only natural that Japan would recover its freedom of action. Freedom of action means exactly that. And, Mr. Togo merely used this term to express the fact that the pact with Germany becomes null an void when Germany violates the terms.

In interpreting "other political agreements with Germany" to mean arrangements for the National Socialist Party leaders to seek refuge in Japan," Kimche only betrays the fact that he is a failure as a diplomatic commentator, for he confesses thereby that he isn't aware of the existence of other agreements between Japan and Germany.

In Kimche's manner we would like to say in reply: "It is expected in Tokyo (not in London) that this is only the first move by Japan. Others are awaited, and in the meantime, the war against Anglo-America will be rapidly intensified."

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Wanton Yank Fliers Bomb Taiwan Shrine; Worship Hall Is Hit

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 7.—The American planes which raided Taiwan early on the morning of May 6 bombed the Taiwan Shrine, the object of worship of all the residents of the Island. However, only part of the Worship Hall in the precincts was burned down, while the Main Hall remained intact.

NAVAL PERSONNEL SHIFTS

Takayanagi, Ono and Ichinomiya Given Posts in Navy Ministry

Vice-Admiral Gihachi Takayanagi under date of May 7 was appointed Director of the Educational Bureau in the Navy Ministry, while Rear Admiral Takeji Ono was named Director of the Personnel Bureau of the same Ministry. Rear Admiral Yoshiyuki Ichinomiya was selected Director of the General Affairs Department of the Munitions Bureau in the Navy Ministry at the same time.

Vice-Admiral Takayanagi was formerly the commander of the warships Tatsuta, Suzuya and Ise and once served as the Chief of Staff of a fleet. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral recently.

Rear Admiral Ono was the commander of the warships Kiso and Suzuya. In 1943, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral and was later made a departmental chief in the Navy General Staff.

Rear Admiral Ichinomiya once served as an adjutant in the Navy Ministry and later was the commander of the warship Ashigara. In 1943, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was also the Chief of Staff of a fleet.

Ferry Service Suspended

A regular ferry-boat service between Onomichi and Imabaru in the Inland Sea of Seto and between Onomichi and Tadotsu will be temporarily suspended for reasons of transportation as from May 7. However, the service between Uno and Takamatsu will be conducted as usual.

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EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale.
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ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED photo album (two) and also Japanese made (two), one large size scrap book, for immediate sale.
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MUSIC notes, for vocal (Leader and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1945

The Soviet Union's Loss

Despite Foreign Commissar Molotov's spectacular antics at the San Francisco Conference, or perhaps indeed because of them, the Soviet Union has turned out to be the greatest loser among the Powers at this gathering. It is true that the Soviet representative has proved to be the most impressive of the personages assembled at this meeting, so much so that curious crowds ignore popular movie stars to gape after him, crowded galleries applaud his pungently sarcastic remarks from the platform, and excited newsmen titillate at his provocative hints at his press conferences. It is true that by his aggressive bluntness in voicing his contentions over the chairmanship question, the Polish problem, and the Argentine problem and his ironic reference to the position of India, he has disrupted the equanimity of the Conference and has caused the United States and Britain much worry and annoyance. He has indeed been the enfant terrible of the Conference.

But the fact that Molotov has created such a commotion at the Conference and has in some respects so upset the plans of the United States and Britain should not blind one to the fact that the Soviet Union has gained very little practical advantage thereby. In fact, sober reflection must lead to the conclusion that the Soviet Union has really suffered a serious diplomatic setback with respect to the matters which are of most vital concern to her fundamental interests. For Molotov, acting like a bull in a china shop, has succeeded in creating much havoc, but he has done nothing constructive to advance the Soviet Union's most important aims.

Molotov's partial victory over the matter of the joint chairmanship of the Conference and over the recognition of the claims of the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics, and his undoubted satisfaction over his sardonic jab at Britain concerning the status of India are, after all, small compensation for the really severe setback he received on the far more important matters of Poland and Argentina. For the United States and Britain have effectively blocked the Soviet Union's claims on behalf of the present Polish regime, and the Conference has voted overwhelmingly in favor of the American-sponsored invitation to Argentina over the objections of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's frustration over the problem of Poland denotes that the United States and Britain, no longer in need of currying the favor of the Soviet Union now that the approaching end of the European war relieves them of their dependence on Soviet military support, are prepared to take a strong attitude toward the Soviet policy. It forebodes increasing difficulty for the Soviet Union in her attempt to have her way in the intensifying conflicts over the various issues which are bound to increase among these three Powers.

The outcome of the Argentine issue is even more ominous for the Soviet Union. Molotov had apparently hoped to trade the Soviet Union's concession on the Argentine question in return for a favorable settlement of the Soviet claim respecting Poland. But the Conference proceeded to link the Argentine issue, not with Poland but with the claims of the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics, which could hardly be acceptable as a quid pro quo to the Soviet Union. Moreover, after rejecting the Soviet Union's claim with respect to Poland, the Conference voted against the Soviet Union on the Argentine issue by a lop-sided majority of 31 to 4 with 11 nations abstaining from voting. The Soviet Union was able to count on the support of only Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, while the 19 Latin American countries voted as a single bloc in support of the United States.

This outcome means that the United States has succeeded in organizing the Western Hemisphere into such a closely-knit unit under her control that all the Latin American countries can be expected to vote similarly on all future issues as a single bloc under her direction. It means that with the few satellites the Soviet Union can control, she will never be able to prevail over the practically unbreakable working majority in the international organization which the United States has come to enjoy. The abstention from voting on the part of so many of the countries is also most significant. It indicates that Molotov has so frightened and offended the middle and small Powers by his blatant talk of realism and a virtual alliance among the big Powers that even when the smaller Powers do not see fit to support the United States, they would rather abstain from voting than to throw their support to the Soviet Union. Molotov, of course, had intended to warn the smaller countries against the sinister ambitions of the Anglo-American Powers, but by his bluster which contrasted so markedly with the ingratiating slyness of the British and the Americans, he only succeeded in alienating the smaller Powers.

It should be clear, then, that the Soviet Union has not only failed to advance her interests at the San Francisco Conference but that the Conference has given every indication that the Soviet Union will always be placed at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the United States and Britain in the workings of the projected international organization. This is not the personal fault of Molotov, although wily Litvinov with his wide conference experience might have done better, but it is fundamentally the natural consequence of the nature of the projected international organization. After all, the international organization was conceived by the United States with the collaboration of Britain to advance their own special interests. They are, moreover, adepts at the highly specialized technique of conference diplomacy. The stark realism of Soviet diplomatic technique is strong and effective in negotiations with one or two Powers, but it is hardly suited to the delicate atmosphere of complex international gatherings where subtle methods of snaring the elusive votes of irresponsible little states by chicanery and log-rolling vote-getting tricks are more effective than the hard-driving dialectics characteristic of Communist party conventions. The projected international organization is already showing the same defects of the old League of Nations in the way in which the impotent little nations are stampeding against a strong Great Power with a definite policy while yielding to the blandishments of experienced conference manipulators like Britain and the United States.

That the Soviet Union was aware of the possibility of such an outcome is apparent from the reluctance with which she decided to participate in the scheme of world organization. It was a mistake for her to have committed herself to this scheme by attending the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in the first place, hedged though her commitment was by reservations. It was a diplomatic victory for the United States, particularly for astute old former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, when the Soviet Union was inveigled into taking part in the formation of this international organization.

The Soviet Union must be discovering now that, despite all the fireworks she has contributed, the San Francisco Conference will bring her no profit in the advancement of the objectives which concern her most. The projected international organization is already proving to be a snare which the United States and Britain will utilize to the full to restrain the power of the Soviet Union which they fear and hate.

Class Galore

Tourist: "Not much class to the people in this town, is there?"

Native: "Class? Say, we've even got two bread lines here . . . one for white and one for rye."

PROGRESS OF NEUROSURGERY

Much Headway Made in Relieving Pain

A boy who had lost an arm spoke to a surgeon of the pain he felt long after the wound had healed. He was describing pains in the wrist, hand and fingers that were no longer there!

For all practical purposes that boy felt the presence of his arm. Technically he was suffering from an illusion, but the pain was real and horrible.

The surgeon injected a novocain solution into the nerves that once fed the missing arm. The boy's tense face relaxed. Days later the relief still continued. He still felt the presence of the phantom limb, but the pain was gone.

The surgeon had no pat explanation for the mystery, but he did have a hypothesis. He thought that people who suffer the loss of an arm or leg retain their inbred mental image of it. The injured nerves in the stump still send pain messages to the brain, and these messages are interpreted in terms of the original mental picture.

For reasons which the doctor could not fully explain, injections of novocain into the severed nerves cause a prolonged, often a permanent relief. The treatment does not always work, but when it does its results seem miraculuous.

In the last few years neurologists, neurosurgeons and physiologists have learned more about pain and how to control it than doctors ever knew before. Much of the new learning has come from studies of pains which the research workers have inflicted upon themselves.

One of the foremost pain researchers once carefully sliced off layers of his own skin to varying depths so that he could measure the pain which each slicing caused him. The punishment he inflicted upon himself was the only means by which he could learn with certainty that the outer layers of the skin held the organs of touch while the deeper layers carried the pain nerves.

At another institute two researchers inflicted equally strange experiments upon themselves. Every day either would lay upon a cot beside an earthenware crock filled with ice-cold water. One experimenter would plunge his arm into the freezing fluid and hold it there until the pain became almost unbearable, inducing profuse perspiration despite the cold. The other recorded his reactions, measuring the effects of the pain on blood pressure, the pulse and the arm itself.

Effect of Drugs

Then they started to measure the effect of drugs upon the sensation of pain. Drugs that cause the blood vessels to expand were found to have no effect on the cold pain. But drugs which constricted the blood vessels increased the pain in both intensity and duration by more than 50 per cent.

Finally they were able to determine exactly which nerve fibers carried the cold pain. Today that knowledge is helping doctors both to prevent exposure and to minimize the pain of men whose ships are sunk in an icy sea, or whose planes are stranded.

A new device measures the amount of stimulation which will produce a barely perceptible sensation of pain. In this apparatus the "victim" places his forehead against a hole in a small partition. On the other side of the partition a thousand-watt lamp is focused upon the hole. By controlling a shutter the heat from the bulb is allowed to fall upon the skin of the victim for three seconds. Starting with a very dim light, the experiments are repeated once a minute until the "victim" reports that he can just perceive the pain.

How important these measurements are can be appreciated when we realize that the primary function of almost all pain-relieving drugs is to raise the pain threshold. We have used morphine, alcohol and aspirin for generations, but more or less blindly. Now researchers have been able to measure with great exactitude the pain-relieving effects of various drugs. Morphine, they found, raised the threshold of pain to twice its normal level; codeine raised it by only 50 per cent; alcohol by 45 per cent and aspirin by one third.

They were also able to show that beyond a certain dose, extra quantities of the drug would have no extra effect and that two drugs in combination do not raise the pain threshold any higher than the more effective drug can raise it by itself. But they found that combinations are sometimes desirable where one of the drugs produces a rapid pain-relieving effect while the other exerts a long-lasting influence. The pain researchers were also able to prove that distraction, autosuggestion and hypnotic suggestion could raise the pain threshold appreciably.

All these recent researches have proved things which doctors had long believed to be true. Now at last they know them to be true, and they are able to measure them and analyze them with great accuracy. Today neurologists can draw extremely detailed diagrams of the nerve pathways, which resemble the wiring of a telephone exchange, with individual lines merging into cables running up the spinal column to the brain. Not only have the doctors succeeded in proving that nerve messages are similar to electrical messages; they have measured both the amount of electricity in a nerve twinge and the speed with which it travels to the brain.

A researcher, using an electronic device known as the cathoderay oscillography, was able to show that nerves conduct their electrical impulses at different rates of speed. The nerves with the thinnest fibers conduct their messages at the slowest speed—one or two meters per second, or the rate of a fast walk. The fastest nerve impulse race at a rate of 120 meters per second—the speed of a dive-bomber.

Based on Nervous System

Think back to the time you stubbed your toe. At first you felt a flash of vivid pain at the point of impact. That flash of "fast" pain traveled over the thick-fibered nerves—what the physiologists call Group A fibers. A few seconds later you felt a different type of pain, beating and pulsating over the whole toe. The "slow" pain was conducted by Group C nerve fibers, and its message came to your brain "at a walk."

Physicians have been able to develop a whole series of pain-relieving operations, based on the geography of the nervous system. When the source of pain is a single nerve they can sometimes relieve pain by cutting that one nerve. At other times, they may cut the "posterior roots," where the nerves enter the spinal column. In still other cases they perform an operation known as "cordotomy," cutting down through the spinothalamic tract, a spinal nerve "cable." Here their knowledge of nerve geography is of utmost importance. The outer layers of this tract serve the lower portions of the body. Neurosurgeons can thus cut just deeply enough to provide anesthesia up to the point from which the pain originates. Skilfully performed this operation should cause no loss of touch or posture sensations and should kill the sensations of pain and temperature only from the pain point downward.

But whenever they can, nerve surgeons avoid the knife. While they have scored phenomenal success in some of their operations, these radical methods often provide only temporary relief. The nervous system has a way of short-circuiting such operations and fighting new pathways for pain. A surgical attack upon pain may prove an inestimable boon to a cancer victim, providing relief and comfort for the remaining months of life. But for many other cases doctors prefer drugs. Science has multiplied the number of such drugs amazingly in the past two decades.

One of the most effective of these is the new anesthetic, pentothol sodium, that has proved particularly useful in wartime. Unlike the complicated and explosive ethers and gases, pentothol sodium may be administered quickly and with no more apparatus than a hypodermic syringe.

New Anesthetic

There is the case of a young man who had compound fractures of both legs. The senior surgeon spoke to the man for a moment, asking him to start counting slowly. Meanwhile his assistant began to inject the solution, a drop at a time, into a vein in the man's forearm. The main counted in a firm, clear voice. When he reached "thirteen" the words began to slur. "Fifteen" came as a bare whisper. His lips started to form "sixteen" but the word never came. The surgeon started to operate.

Later the man was questioned as to his memory of the operation. He had a vague recollection of counting, but he thought he had stopped at eight or nine. Most important, he had not the slightest recollection of any pain.

Doctors see thousands of cases every year in which they must deal with persistent chronic pains that are difficult to locate and hard to analyze. For the nervous system, like any electrical system, tends to breakdown into "short circuits." Pain, which may start from some single nerve injury, may spread and create so-called "referred" pains which disguise the original source.

In such cases many doctors fall back upon the use of local anesthetics to interrupt, temporarily, the entire pain mechanism. A curious phenomenon which the doctors themselves do not yet fully understand is that a temporary local anesthetic injected into a painful nerve or muscle will frequently cause a permanent ending of the pain. Skilled neurosurgeons know how to find "trigger points," which seem to set off the whole complicated train of pain impulses. They have found repeatedly that an injection of novocain into such a trigger area will break the vicious circle and relieve the patient of pain—sometimes for months and sometimes forever.

Doctors have used novocain injection to rob sprains of their painfulness. Instead of binding up a sprained ankle in heavy supportive bandages—thus leaving patients partly or fully incapacitated—this method permitted the men to report immediately for duty. Yet long after the anesthetic effect had worn off, pain did not return.

Though neurosurgeons have had successes in the relief of pain, unbelievable even five years ago, they know that many even more amazing procedures are just over the horizon.

BYWATER ON THE PACIFIC WAR

Author Misinterprets Spirit of Japanese People

By Dr. NIICHIRO MATSUNAMI

II

While the relations between America and Japan became increasingly critical, the Japanese Government challenged the United States and declared war in its wish to deviate the rising democratic tide among its people to an external affair. Once the war was declared the people of Japan gave full support to the Government's policy. Having prepared well for such a war, the Japanese Navy advanced far into the Pacific area; her submarines menaced the western coast of the American continent and Japanese planes bombed California. The Japanese Forces also attacked Hawaii and other islands in the Pacific and took possession of some of them. Japan dispatched another force to the Philippines and occupied the islands.

As the United States was taken by surprise, she was completely beaten in the initial stage of the war. But its people arose and began to make preparations for counterattacks on Japan. They built a large number of warships and transports with their ample funds; manufactured an enormous amount of weapons and trained a large number of soldiers. The United States overcame Japan almost in no time with its superior forces and recovered the Pacific islands which had been lost to Japan, beating the Japanese Navy in several important engagements. Especially notable is the Naval Battle of Yap which dealt a fatal blow to the Japanese Navy, and the American Navy won "an overwhelming and decisive" victory. The supreme commander of the Japanese fleet returned to the Yokosuka Naval Yard with his beaten ships.

Having thus secured control of the sea, the American forces placed Manila Bay under blockade. A big landing force was disembarked at Rauga and stormed Lingayen Bay, where there was a Japanese army of 50,000 men. The Japanese Forces put up a stubborn resistance but were overcome by the superior number of the enemy forces especially because of the concentrated aerial attacks of the American planes. The Japanese Forces had to make a retreat to Manila after losing heavily. The American side also lost a large number of men. This engagement is called the "Battle of Lingayen."

Offer Stiff Resistance

The Japanese Forces put up a stiff resistance at Manila but were completely overcome and the commander-in-chief capitulated and on parole was permitted to return to Japan after taking a pledge not to engage in battle again. Various criticisms were heaped on the American commander because of his generous disposal of the Japanese commander, but he avoided further bloodshed by this act. This encouraged the Japanese soldiers in many parts of the Philippines to surrender. The United States forces then sent many planes over the Japanese mainland and distributed propaganda bills in which it was stated that America does not wish to see further bloodshed and that there is no reason for war between the two countries. This led the people of Japan to desire truce with America. Their demand compelled the government seek peace with the United States, and so the war came to a close.

Such is a rough description of Bywater's Pacific War. The first point on which we disagree with Bywater is that we did not provoke America to war. Japan has never sought any war with any other country, but once her honor is disregarded and her rights are trampled upon, she will not hesitate to fight. Such examples are furnished by our wars with China and Russia. Although Bywater believes that the Japanese people get tired of a long-drawn war, in reality they are not so weak-kneed as that. The Japanese would fight to the last man and to the bitter end. I pointed out these points in my refutation of Bywater's book.

However, what Bywater stated in his book has taken place during the present war in the Pacific between Japan and the United States. The war actually began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941 by which one half of the United States Fleet was destroyed. As he foretold, our submarines went as far as the western coast of the United States and bombarded a part of it, and our forces occupied the entire Philippines and also many islands in the Pacific. Also as foretold by Bywater, the United States made counteroffensives after elaborate preparations utilizing her vast material power and recovered some of the islands in Japanese hands. His prophecy of severe fighting in the Philippines has also come true.

On the other hand, Bywater made serious mistakes in vital points. He spoke of Japanese defeats in two great naval battles, and that the Japanese fleet would be beaten by the American fleet. He also predicted that the Japanese Army in the Philippines would capitulate and its commander would return to Japan on parole. But all these are simply unthinkable for us Japanese. What has happened at Attu and Saipan is enough to indicate the great spirit of the Japanese whether they are combatants or non-combatants, who would fight to the bitter end with no thought of surrender under the severest tribulation. But this Japanese spirit did not suddenly come into being in 1944; it existed in 1925 when Bywater wrote his war story. Nay, this very spirit was possessed by the Japanese even at the time of our First Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, some 2,600 years ago.

It may be said with truth that foreign people, especially the Anglo-Americans, cannot understand the Japanese spirit. Even among those who consider themselves as being well informed of things Japanese, very few really understand the Japanese spirit. On the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire of Japan I wrote a book on the Japanese Constitution in English and donated a copy to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Nomura and many copies to American scholars through the courtesy of American Ambassador Grew. I received a letter from an American professor thanking me but asking me if I would commit harakiri if the Emperor told me to do so, saying that my book declares that the subjects of Japan would absolutely obey what their Ruler tells them to do. In reply I told him that the Emperor of Japan would never tell the subjects any irrational thing but that the subjects in turn would never inquire whether the Ruler's commands would be right or wrong but obey them promptly. It is only too natural then that Bywater should commit such a blunder in commenting on the character of the Japanese.

To summarize, Bywater entirely misinterprets the spirit of the Japanese people in his book. His statement that the Japanese nation asks for truce is absolutely at variance with our national faith. But since what he says in a considerable part has become true, it is our duty to exert greater endeavors so that his prophecy of Japanese defeat in the Pacific War shall prove absolutely false.

(End)

JAPAN'S SOUL

Emergencies Call Forth Special Attack Spirit

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

Every great nation has a soul, peculiarly its own. No nation can prosper long if it has no soul. The ancient Greeks had a soul. It took the form of a "Belief in their divine origin." When the Greeks lost this belief, the great Hellenic Empire declined and gave way to Rome. The decline of Rome was caused, among other things, for lack of a religion upholding the dignity of man. In other words, Rome declined when it failed to discover its divine soul.

Japan has a soul thousands of years old. On account of this soul, she has risen to the estate of a great nation, once an opportunity came to develop her intensive power. As long as she preserves this soul, Japan can never be vanquished, nor can the Yamato race ever be exterminated even by the mighty materialistic power of the "Colossus of the North."

Benjamin Kidd, one of the best-known British authors, rediscovered Japan's soul and introduced it to the world. In his work "Science of Power," first published in 1918, he observes: "It was the emotion of the ideal, similarly applied through the collective inheritance imposed by the nation on the rising generation, and applied so as to bring into existence the strong sense of duty and the capacity for sacrifice with which it is always intimately allied in the minds of the young, which created that other utterly unforeseen and incalculable phenomenon of the modern world, namely, the new-born power of Japan. There is still no Western nation outside of Germany which has so clearly apprehended the significance in the future of the fact that the science of the emotion of the ideal is the science of power in civilization.

"The effect of the conception of mind conveyed to the young by training and example under the influence of the emotion of the ideal is absolutely ineradicable. It gives a permanent direction to character which can never be altered. It creates in the individual a capacity for sacrifice in the service of those ideals which rise above self-interest and which is entirely independent of the reasoning faculty of the human mind."

A Superhuman Quality

Owing to this soul which the British author has so ably pointed out, every Japanese soldier has a superhuman quality. The Tai-Atari (a new method of fighting in which the pilot rams his aircraft armed with explosives against the enemy's warship, airplane-carrier, bomber, etc.) is one of the manifestations of this soul.

Willard Price, the able American writer, makes a high estimation of the Japanese soldier in his work "Children of the Rising Sun," saying, "Estimates of comparative strength fail in one important particular. Men under arms are enumerated as so many digits. The Japanese soldier is already the equal of two soldiers of any other nation. He should be made the equal of three. Thus the Japanese army will possess triple strength without increase of numbers. How this miracle against human nature is accomplished may be of interest."

Japan's soul calls forth superhuman power whenever the nation faces a great crisis. The nation met this crisis in 1274 and in 1281 when powerful Mongolian forces invaded Japan, landing at the northern part of Kyushu. On both these occasions the Japanese troops drove away the invaders, and in the latter war the Mongolians were literally annihilated. Now, in these two wars the Japanese army was favored by an unexpected phenomenon; namely, violent gales occurred and destroyed the enemy's war vessels. This greatly contributed to the final victory of the Japanese army. For this reason such gales are called "Kamikaze" or "Divine Winds." Since then it has been firmly believed among the Japanese that "Kamikaze" will visit the nation whenever there is a national crisis.

The nation, however, can never rely upon "Kamikaze" in the form of help from many supernatural power, for "Kamikaze" occur only when the nation's soul is called forth into vigorous activity in the face of a great crisis, and God only helps the nation which helps itself. We can not, however, deny the fact that the psychic emotion of an individual or a nation, often tends to promote tremendous, super-human power, as was attested in the counterattacks by the Japanese warriors against the Mongolian invaders.

A nation's soul can not exert its real power in a war with foreign nations unless it is convinced of the justice of the cause for which it is fighting. The Japanese, in waging the War of Greater East Asia, believe in their mission of freeing the billion Asiatics from the economic and political oppression of American capitalists. Their firm conviction of this divine mission has enabled the Japanese to call forth psychic emotion in the war against the anti-Axis Powers, and the "Tai-Atari" is one of the manifestations of this emotion.

Yankee Spirit

We admit that Americans also have a soul which might be termed the Yankee spirit. It is, however, highly regrettable that this spirit is being used wrongly or rather being abused by the American Ruling class. Instead of being exhibited for the protection of genuine Democracy, this spirit has been utilized by them for the fulfillment of their economic ambitions, in order to enable a minority to spend luxurious lives at the cost of the sacrifices of the rest. These few Americans constitute the industrial autocracy. America's soul can not be exerted to call forth its real power for such an egoistic purpose. The Americans can not exert their soul's power for the protection of a spurious Democracy

Just think for a moment !! it is conceivable for a state to consume its natural resources and the very lives of its people for the protection of such an abstract ideology as democracy. Moreover, true democracy, if any, in America is not threatened by outside forces. It should be known that no ideology, whether it be Democracy, Socialism, Fascism, or Communism can be defeated or protected with arms. Ideology can be met successfully only by another ideology. If an ideology is jeopardized, it can not be protected even by the strongest navy, air or army forces in the world.

Then, if not for democracy, for what cause are the Americans forced to fight They are fighting for their exploiters, to whom they are mere commodities, and for whose welfare they are sacrificing their happiness and even their blood. The American masses must realize that, if they are fighting for "democracy," they are riding on the wrong horse, for the real enemies of democracy are not the Axis Powers, but the American imperialists and Big Business who are recklessly consuming, for the global war, the enormous natural resources which God partially created in the two Americas.

Fascism and National Socialism are by no means dangerous political or economic institutions. They have been brought into being for the middle class people who are determined to improve their lot by revolting against the privileged few. Then why are the Americans fighting against Fascism? Because they can not realize the fact that they are fighting for a spurious Democracy, i.e. for the privileged few. While the Americans are fighting for the privileged few, the Japanese soldiers are fighting for the liberation of a billion Asiatics. The Japanese are, therefore, ready to die for the All, and not for the Few. That is why the Japanese soldiers have called forth the psychic emotion of the ideal and in the Okinawa battlefields the "Kamikaze" units are destroying the numerically far superior American air and naval forces by "Tai-Atari" tactics, as, on the occasion of the Mongolian invasion the super-human phenomenon "Kamikaze" destroyed the superior Mongolian fleet. Even a million B-29 super-bombers can not exterminate the Japanese soul as may be seen from the two extractions from articles of the two Anglo-Saxon authors quoted above.

EUROPE IN 1944

Soviet Victories Propelled U.S. to Form Second Front

By KATSUJI INAHARA

II

Another reason was the view these countries secretly held that it was to their advantage to leave the Soviet Union unaided as long as possible so that she might receive a crippling blow at the German hands, for, in their eyes, the Soviet Union is an enemy of capitalism, and they have no reason to deplore her ruin, if she should be swept off the face of the earth. Britain recognized the Soviet Government during the MacDonald regime, it is true, but this was by no means the result of her genuine friendliness to the Soviet Union. It was partly a move to meet the Laborite demand at home, and partly a measure to promote the rehabilitation of the depressed domestic industry. As to America, it was not until 1936 that she deigned to exchange Ambassadors with the Soviet Union, and her act of recognizing the Soviet Government had an ulterior object in view too. That is to say, America was largely actuated in so doing by the desire to exploit the Soviet Union for restraining Japan whose overseas development in those days she found too vigorous for her to look on with indifference. Altogether, though America and Britain are aligned with the Soviet Union in the war against Germany, they have no true love for her. They are inwardly hoping and secretly contriving for her enfeeblement.

A third reason was their dislike for what the term second front connoted. As already mentioned, the term implied subordination to the front on which the Soviet Union was fighting. By forming the second front, therefore, America and Britain were, by implication, playing second fiddle to the Soviet Union. It meant that they were making the sacrifice of blood for the sake of a country whom they despise as less civilized than themselves and who, in their view, ought to be shedding blood and toiling for them rather than seeking to exact sacrifices from them. If the second front was to be formed at all, they thought it must be one primarily for their own benefit, not one specifically intended by the Soviet Union to serve her own convenience. In other words, they held that the front which they would form in West Europe should in nowise imply subordination to the Eastern front but that it should be the main or the first front according to their lights. This Anglo-American frame of mind was contributory to the delay in their formation of the second front.

Reasons Are Given

For the above-mentioned reasons, the pledge formally given the Soviet Union remained unredeemed for about three years. After this long delay, the promise was at last fulfilled in June last year, and why? Several reasons may be given, among which we may mention that America and Britain had at long last completed preparations for the promised venture, that Germany's fighting power had somewhat waned and that the occupation of key points in North Africa by the Anglo-American forces and the disintegration of Italy had appreciably improved the Anglo-American position. The most cogent reason was, however, the serious view America and Britain began to take of the effects or changes which had been produced or were about to be brought about by the Soviet activities both on the war situation and on the political situation in Europe. In other words, the remarkable Soviet activities on the battlefield and in the arena of international politics propelled America and Britain to hurry up the formation of the so-called second front.

The Soviet activity on the battlefield was really remarkable. Since they forced back the Germans who had virtually laid siege to Stalingrad, the Soviet forces scored a victory in the winter counteroffensive of 1943, and this was followed by a series of successes in 1944. In consequence, the Germans were steadily driven back from Crimea, Ukraine and Poland. This turn of war events was a great surprise to the whole world and to America and Britain especially, for the Soviet Union, a country whose fighting strength at one time appeared so hopelessly shattered, accomplished what they had been unable to achieve themselves. Their surprise turned into a sort of alarm as they pondered over the implications of the new situation. They began to suspect that the Soviet Union had some ulterior object in view when she persistently demanded the formation of a second front by representing her own position as desperate and critical. Since the Soviet Union was shown to be still in possession of formidable striking power by her successful counteroffensive against Germany, they thought, there was no occasion for them to accept the Russian demand unquestioningly and form the second front at the risk of heavy sacrifices. This Anglo-American way of thinking further dampened their enthusiasm over the formation of the second front.

(To Be Continued)